

MARKETS

(Continued From Third Page.)

at its height traders were taking profits or evening up accounts, and in the last hour the market seemed to diminish the spirit of the bull leaders so that in the late trading the market was heavy and sluggish. It was generally believed that a smaller number of traders than on previous Saturdays of the movement left the street with opening accounts.

The centre of activity shifted from the metal stocks, which had been most prominent on previous days of the week, to Reading. The stock was quickly bid up from 125 3/4 at the opening to 128 1/4 to the accompaniment of furious trading. In Smelters, Copper, Union Pacific and Steel common gained while the others were lively, but in most of the others interest was so slack that the course of the market persuaded many that the sport in Reading was designed to cover distribution in the general list. Reading has been used very often for this purpose, and the absence of news regarding it lent some weight to the traders' contention.

The Pillsbury-Washburn failure was considered of no direct market importance here, but in international banking houses it was felt that the failure might have some indirect effect on values because of its influence on London sentiment.

The corporation was an English concern, with its stock listed only on the London Stock Exchange, and traded in only in that market. That the failure was due to bad general business conditions instead of to speculation in wheat, as was first reported, was considered likely to convince Englishmen that the business improvement here has not been as great as they have been led to believe. A feeling that the market had gone up in advance of any business improvement of the near future had previously been noted in London. The failure, it was argued, would intensify this feeling.

Some important banking interests which are still bullish on general conditions distrust some of the company which has come into the market in the past week, and are much more conservative than formerly in advice to their clients.

They do not believe that advertising campaigns bring a substantial element into the market, but that whatever public interest is stimulated by them is represented by small and weakly margined accounts. In previous campaigns bulk of the business stimulated by the advertising, it is believed, has gone into the bucket shops. As far as the stock market is concerned, it is argued, it is better to have the accounts in bucket shops than in the market, for with a large number of such weak accounts a market becomes topheavy and vulnerable to bearish operations.

Fanciers of the Hill stocks still seem to prefer Northern Pacific to Great Northern, in the belief that the Burlington deal will be put through this year, and that an extra dividend will be declared on Northern Pacific. That stock has been bought on this theory ever since the panic, but though the extra dividend seems not nearer now than ever, the Hill following has by no means lost patience.

They console themselves with the reflection that Hill melons always ripen slowly, and insist that even without extra dividend prospects the stock



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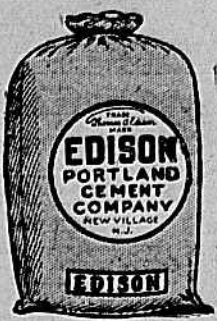
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The money situation was quite as easy at the end of the week as at the beginning as far as domestic rates were concerned. In the foreign exchange market there was a further shading of sterling bills, indicating that by both the sale of securities and the placing of financial bills abroad New York bankers are continuing to make exchange. It was predicted that a large number of the \$1,000,000 Atchison bonds would be placed abroad, for the bonds, like those sold this year by Pennsylvania, Union Pacific and Delaware and Hudson, are secured by first mortgage, and certain to find favor among foreign investors.

WEEK'S BANK STATEMENT SHOWS INCREASED HOLDINGS

The statement of clearing-house banks for the week shows that the banks held

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RHODESIAS FUTURE FULL OF PROMISE

(Continued From First Page.)

the natives have been reduced to peaceful subjects. The country has now something like 2,500 miles of railroads, and in Southern Rhodesia alone there are more than 4,000 miles of wagon roads. In Matabeleland and Mashonaland something like twenty-one million acres have been surveyed by the government, and in addition there are large amounts of land which have been surveyed by private owners. All along the railroad towns have sprung up in which are government offices, banks, churches, hotels, schools and public libraries. There is a fine hospital here at Bulawayo and others at Salisbury, Victoria and Gwelo. There are cottage hospitals in other towns.

The postal service has been extended to now reach every part of the country, mails being sent by runners to the borders of Lake Tanganyika. In Southern Rhodesia there are seven money order offices, and during the past year something like a million and a half letters and postcards were sent to other parts of South Africa, while a half million went over the sea. The post-office revenues last year were in the neighborhood of a hundred thousand dollars. Moreover, Southern Rhodesia has now post-office savings banks, and her deposits in them already exceed three hundred thousand dollars.

As to telegraphs, the rates are almost the same in the United States, and one can send messages to all the settled parts of the country. There are about ninety telegraph offices open, and the telegraph wire in use is almost long enough to reach through the earth at the equator. Last year about 200,000 telegrams were received and dispatched, and the revenue from the telegraphs and telephones approximated \$150,000. As for railroads, so well speak about that in the future. It is excellent for a new country, and one can travel here almost as comfortably as at home.

How Lobengula Ruled.

Indeed, it is hard to realize that it is now only fifteen years since that was the capital of the Matabeles. I was here today to the government house, which stands on the very site of the great hut in which Lobengula died, and I was told that the wide road shaded by trees, which were planted at the direction of Cecil Rhodes, it is on a hill, and in the grounds is the comparatively little of this savage African king sat upon his biscuit-box throne and gave forth his orders and ruled his empire. He had numerous family still live, and I have a photograph before me of his favorite daughter. She measures 5 feet 11 inches, and is a very attractive young woman. He stood six feet tall and weighed about 300 pounds. He was so fat that when he equaled on his biscuit-box his flesh hung down in folds over his hips, and when he walked his elephantine frame rolled from side to side.

He had bulging blood-shot eyes, thick lips and was the personification of cruelty. Six high-ranking chiefs, known as the blood-thirstiest of African Kings, and Frank Thompson, of Natal, who negotiated the mining rights of Mashonaland for him for \$500,000, gives an incident of how he treated a native warrior who had drunk some of his beer. It was this King's great dance and Lobengula's women were bringing the beer to him. This man snatched a gourd and took a sip. The offense was reported to the King, and the criminal was dragged before him. As he stood there Lobengula looked at him and said: "You drank the King's beer. That nose of yours is guilty. It smelt the beer. Let it be cut off." And with that the executioner cut off the man's nose.

The King then said: "Those eyes of yours saw the beer. They are a temptation to you. They are guilty. They should be put out." And with that the executioner did the gouging. "You have now heard with your ears that it is not allowed to drink the King's beer. Your ears are of no good to you, and they shall be cut off. After this the man was beaten within an inch of his life, and he dragged himself away and died.

Stories of Lobengula.

I understand that Lobengula was fond of beer. He was accustomed to make his white visitors drink with him, and every one who called was expected to take three cans of beer and to eat three plates of grilled beef. The cans encephaloid and they were served between the plates. The King would not drink champagne, and he gave all that was presented to him to his wives, of whom he had a large number.

Lobengula was supposed to own all the country. He had control of the mines, and every one was subject to him. After his death the natives surrendered, and since then they have been comparatively quiet, except for the revolt of 1896, which was caused by the white doctors. Lobengula himself claimed to be a witch doctor. He said he could make rain, and he did this by cooking a kind of devil's broth of crocodile liver, snake skins, frog toes and hippopotamus fat. As the steam of this compound went up he petitioned the gods to open the clouds, and the rain was supposed to come.

Speaking of rainmaking, shortly after the statue of Rhodes was erected in Harare, there was a drought, and the natives believed that the lack of rain came because Rhodes's head was encephaloid, saying that the spirit would not offend the great man in that way.

They Believe in Witchcraft.

All of these South African natives believe in witchcraft, and every tribe has its witch doctors. In coming here I traveled for one day with the chief native commissioner of Rhodesia, a man who had charge of all the natives of Mashonaland. He tells me that the Mashonans have trials by ordeal to detect witches. One of the tests is heating a stone red hot and making the accused lick it with his tongue. If he is guilty his tongue will blister. If he is innocent he can lick it. Another test is by certain medicines. If the medicines make the man sick or cause his death he is supposed to be a witch. If not, he is allowed to go free.

A third test, used especially for thieves, is to drop a stone in a pot of boiling water. The accused must take this out with his bare hand, and if the hand shows no sign of scalding the man is cleared. If his hand burns he is adjudged a thief and punishment follows. The natives believe in the justice of these tests and submit to them. A white trader of the Matabeles told me that he missed a shirt not long ago and accused his native servant of stealing it. The boy said he was innocent, and the trader believed him. The next day the boy came in with his hand terribly scalded and confessed his guilt. In his cooking he had overturned a pot of hot water upon himself and he superstitiously thought that the burning occurred on account of his theft.

Eaten by Ants.

One of the punishments decreed by the witch doctors in some regions is that the witch must be eaten by ants. This is done by taking the accused man out into the wilds, smearing him with honey, and tying him to a tree. The honey attracts the ants, and they complete their work by biting the flesh from the bones.

Hot stones on the bare stomachs of the guilty ones, and among some of the tribes instances are known in which the witches have been roasted over slow fires.

I understand that the witch doctors are by far the most important members of the tribes. They are supposed to be divinely appointed, and especially authorized to use magic for the good of the tribe.

Every witch doctor has to undergo a course of training before he can practice, and he must exhibit certain psychonances which prove him fitted for his job. He falls into trances and commands to have seen spirits. He has

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A Talk With a Native Commissioner.

The government has white officers who were sent for the interest of the natives. I talked with one of these, a Mr. Taberer, who has been managing the natives for many years. He tells me that the whites are now respected and that the natives are better off than they were in the days of Lobengula. So far, the comparatively little of the country has been taken up by white settlers, and they plant their corn and grass and cattle about where they please. They live in little kraals or villages ranging in size from twenty to one hundred huts each, and their kraals are scattered over the country outside the villages. They gather their crops at harvest time, and store them in the granaries made of mud, thatched with straw. Such a granary is about as big around as a hoghead and four or five feet high. It is raised upon stones and is entered by a hole near the roof, the hole being stopped up when the corn is in, and opened when the grain is needed. These granaries are often built on the tops of high rocks, and are as secure as a vault. This aids in keeping out the damp and the vermin.

Wives Sold for Cattle.

The native commissioner tells me that of marriages among these negroes is largely a matter of bargain and sale. The groom pays the bride's father a certain sum for his daughter. The usual price for a strong and good-looking girl is four cows, or if she be the daughter of a chief she may bring as much as five or six. It is used to be that girls were often betrothed and bought when they were babies, the groom paying a part of the purchase price at that time and the rest by installments. In such cases the fathers agreed to rear the girls. This practice has been abolished by the government, as it resulted in many an old man possessing several very young wives, and also as the girls frequently fell in love with young men, and the strife between their old prospective husbands and the young lovers, whom they wanted as husbands, was great.

As it is now, a girl must be of a certain age before she can be sold. In some tribes she is married at thirteen, and in others she must be seventeen before she is ready for wedding. I suppose that fourteen or fifteen might be put as the average age of marriage among the Matabeles.

In the past they had but few that their husbands were bound to respect, but to-day the government grants divorces on the ground of indelicacy and cruelty, and a woman may bring her husband into court. Among the various tribes of South Africa divorces are frequent. There are some in which a woman can be divorced if she takes milk out of the family supply without asking her husband, and some in which infidelity is punished by death. In such a case the husband can demand back the cattle he paid for his wife, or if he cannot get the cattle he can claim all the children as his possession. As a rule, most of the natives think quite as much of their cattle as their wives.

A Poor Labor Supply.

The natives are bad farmers and they do not form a good labor supply. In raising their own crops they do no plowing, and they merely hoe the ground over and drop the corn. The crop is weeded once or twice and then allowed to ripen. Nothing is known about fertilization, and as the soil is virgin, this is not necessary as yet. The negroes are used to work in the mines of Rhodesia, and there is a demand for them in those of the Transvaal. The whites of this country object to their transportation on the ground that they are needed for the local development and for the building of railroads, both in southern Rhodesia and in the lands farther north. I understand that the natives have been increasing in number under the rule of the white men, and that they are better off than ever before.

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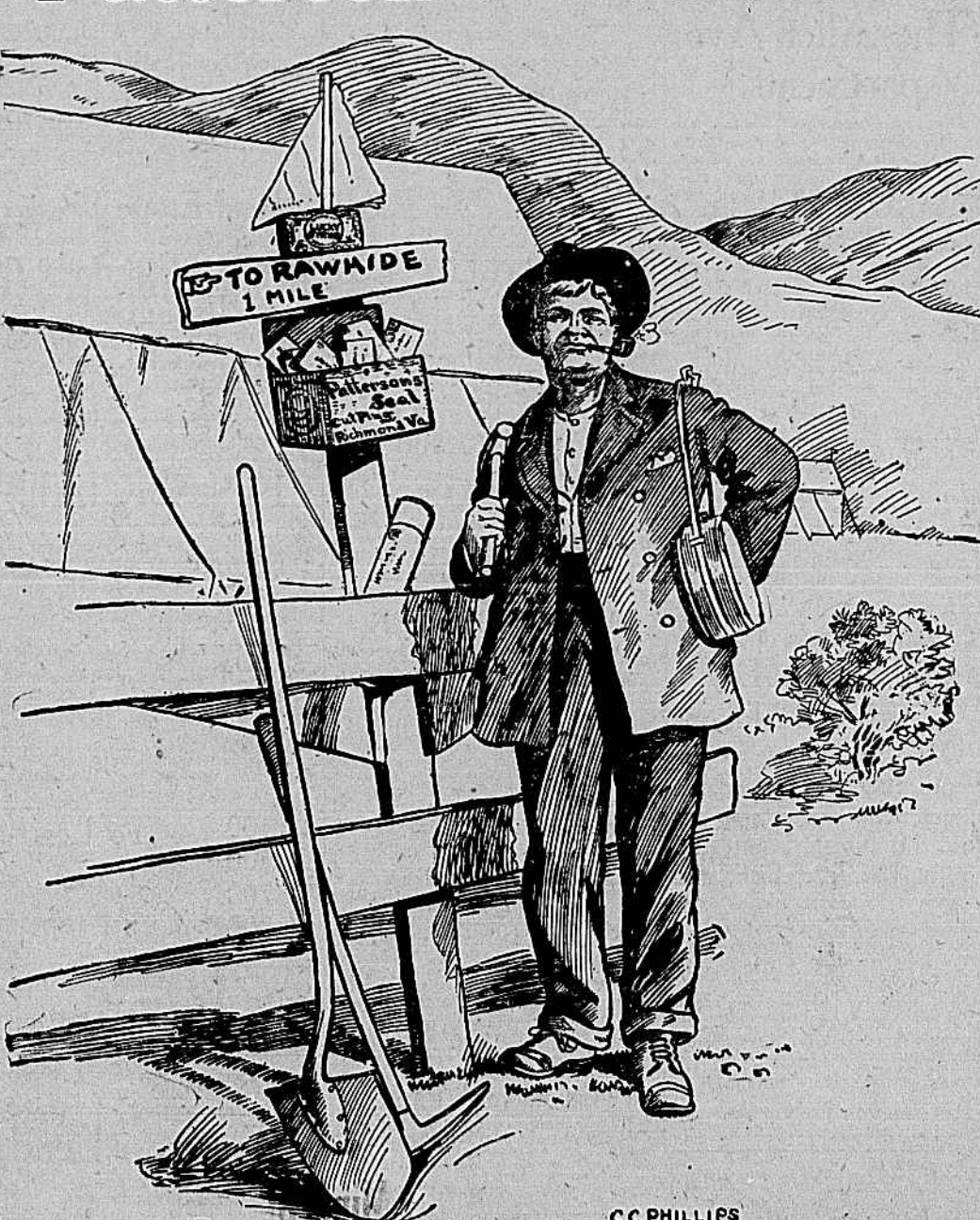
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C.C. PHILLIPS

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did it on or about the 15th day of July, 1907. The post-office box or receptacle for the Rawhide mail, was a sturdy box of tobacco, which had formerly held "Seal Tobacco," manufactured by the R. A. Patterson Tobacco Company, of Richmond, Va. The upper box, which had formerly held "Lucky Strike" tobacco, manufactured by the same concern, was for the reception of voluntary contributions to remunerate me, the mail carrier, for my service. The white flag on the top of the post was our signal for the water wagon to stop and deliver water for Rawhide. (Signed) C. C. DUNNING.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a Notary Public in and for County of Esmeralda, in the State of Nevada, (Signed) FRANK A. STEVENS, Notary Public.

March 10, 1908.

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